

TREATY COMPLETED AND MAY BE VOTED ON TO-MORROW; SENATE ADOPTS FIFTEEN RESERVATIONS AND PREAMBLE; MILDER REPUBLICANS SERVE ULTIMATUM ON HITCHCOCK

CITY EXTENDS HEARTY HAND TO ROYAL HEIR

Wales Says Experience Is
Happier Than He An-
ticipated.

NOW NEW YORK CITIZEN

Prince, Received With Great
Demonstration, Is Modest
and Dignified.

A trim little naval launch that to landmen looked dangerously over-crowded shot out from Pier D on the Jersey side of the Hudson a few minutes after 11 o'clock yesterday morning and pointed her nose toward the lower end of Manhattan. Many less speedy craft followed in her wake. Bands were playing the national anthems of Great Britain and America and from somewhere near by bombs were being shot skyward releasing sixteen Union Jacks and American flags that drifted slowly downward suspended from miniature parachutes.

From the bow of the little craft as she careened crazily atop the ebb tide was flying the royal standard of Great Britain. It was the first time in nearly sixty years that the three dragoned, gold and crimson insignia had flown in these waters. From the taffrail flew the Stars and Stripes and in the stern sat Edward Albert, Prince of Wales and heir apparent to the British throne.

A few minutes later the young Prince hopped nimbly ashore at the Battery realizing what he afterward said had been one of the most pleasant anticipations of his American tour—a visit to New York City. And that visit, if yesterday's developments may be taken as a correct indication, is likely to remain long a very gratifying memory for this action of the House of Windsor.

Prince Is Appreciative.

It should be said right here that New York City did her best to show young Wales that he was an exceedingly welcome guest. It is equally true that the Prince was fully appreciative. Lower Broadway, from the Battery to Park Row, that imposing canyon through which many distinguished personages have been taken during the last two years, outdid itself in the spontaneous acclamation. No person in recent times witnessed a better or more honest demonstration of affection and respect for what is and represents than did the Prince of Wales yesterday.

"It has been the most pleasant experience of my visit to the United States," he said to Rodman Wainwright, chairman of the Mayor's reception committee, as the Prince and his escort drove away from City Hall.

If the officials in charge of the Prince's tour had any misgivings about the wisdom of a visit to New York at this time, it has been intimated to be the case, they must have disappeared as a result of yesterday's demonstration. The reason lies largely in the Prince himself.

The winning personality that charmed Canada and Washington last year, the Prince, following the usual British custom, inspected the guard of honor that was on duty to receive him at the Pennsylvania Station yesterday. It continued throughout the rest of the strenuous day. It was apparent at Battery Park, in the drive up Broadway, at City Hall, aboard the Renown, at the dinner in the evening at the Waldorf given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Davidson in behalf of the American Red Cross, and finally at the Metropolitan Opera House. The frank boy's smile was ever present. It seemed to say:

"I'm awfully glad to be here and I hope you like me as much as I like you."

Wears Colonel's Uniform.

When he arrived in Manhattan yesterday the Prince was wearing the uniform of a Colonel of the Welsh Guards. Across his breast were four rows of ribbons, among them the French Croix de Guerre with two palms. These caught the eye of every military and naval man who met him, as well as several civilians. Their presence promoted Mr. Wainwright to remark at the City Hall:

"This is no tin soldier."

New York's interest in the Prince of Wales was plainly one of curiosity. Much in his favor has been heard by the average New Yorker, and persons turned out yesterday to see that kind of a youth was the city's guest. They saw a trim, fair haired, ruddy complexioned, blue eyed youth. They saw a Prince that was anything but pompous, but on the contrary possessed of a natural sympathy on several occasions evoked sympathetic expressions. Those who were fortunate enough to be presented met a highly cultured young man, who knew how to be at once dignified and democratic.

The Prince's special train drew into the Jersey City terminal two minutes before 11 o'clock. The Prince hopped off the rear car and shook hands immediately with Chairman Wainwright, Governor A. Whalen, Major-General John F. O'Ryan and Robert L. Bullard and the other members of the committee, who had gone across the river to receive him. These formalities over the party walked briskly down the platform to where the guard of honor composed of 330 rank



BLIND SOLDIERS GET SIGHT BACK

Four Patients at Army Hos-
pital, Sightless Year,
See Again.

TORN NERVES JOINED Operations by Capt. J. B. Wheeler at Fort McHenry Successful.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Delicate operations performed by army physicians have restored sight to four young soldiers at the Fort McHenry Hospital after months of total blindness. Optic nerves torn, and in one case broken, by shell wounds have been repaired with the greatest technical skill and were set mending.

The healing process was rapid in most of the cases and a few days ago the bandages about the eyes were removed. In three of the cases the sight was totally restored so that dark glasses were not necessary, the eye muscles having retained their normal strength. The fourth patient, Richard Toomey of Sheephead Bay, N. Y., will be able to see specially made spectacles. He is now taking a course in business training and stenography.

All of the men have been blind nearly a year. James B. Clayton, 25, of Cuyler, Pa., was blinded November 22—eleven days after the armistice—by the accidental explosion of a shell. He was invalided home blind. His case apparently was hopeless. After treatment at various camps he was sent to Fort McHenry, arriving there in April. A month ago an operation was performed by Capt. J. B. Wheeler. It was so successful that a week later the physicians pronounced that a cure had been effected.

When the bandages were finally taken off Clayton found his eyes a bit weak for reading but quite fit for common visual purposes. He has been enjoying his restoration by long walks about the grounds, seeing again the familiar natural objects.

Private Jasek of Abbott, Tex., was totally blinded fourteen months ago by a machine gun bullet which entered the side of his head. The nerve tissues were connected by Capt. Wheeler operating several weeks ago. The soldier now sees perfectly and will soon be permitted to return to his home.

Pierston Welch, Centerville, Miss., the fourth man whose eyesight has been restored. He also is required to wear specially made spectacles.

Twenty-four totally blind men also received discharge from the hospital and most of them have been sent home or to some Government training school for discharged soldiers. Surgeons at the fort said they never could be cured. In fact it is said the four men who now see would still be blind if only the ordinary course of surgery had been adopted.

BELGIAN TRAITORS DENOUNCED Names Placed in Grand Place by Executioners.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—Capital punishment is no longer carried out in Belgium, but to-day, according to law, the public executioner, in plain clothes and phony, escorted by four mounted policemen with drawn swords, solemnly placed on a special narrow board in the Grand Place the names of the traitors and editors sentenced to death in their absence on November 1 for their connection with Le Brucelle, the pro-German journal published during the enemy occupation.

Flashlight, N. C., Winter's Sport Center. Carolina Hotel Now Open. Golf and all other sports. Interesting events scheduled.—Adv.

FRANCE JOYOUS OVER SMASHING DEFEAT OF REDS

Election Results Inspire
Feeling Like That Here
After Bryan's Routs.

NATION'S CREDIT SAVED Millerand - Jonnart Cabinet Possible, With Viviani and Other Strong Men in It.

*By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, Nov. 18.—Now that the results of the French elections are known and the rout of Bolshevism appears to be complete a feeling of tremendous relief has swept over all France; this is the most impressive feature of the election aftermath. It is comparable only to the state of feeling which existed in the United States after the defeat of the Bryan forces in 1896 and in 1900.

The awful ravages of war have not produced Bolshevism in France, but the reverse. In a Europe torn with misery and privation, amid dangerous social currents turned loose by the war, France has raised her head and pronounced unequivocally for conservatism in government. As the Temps remarks: "It has crushed Bolshevism in this part of Europe and the effect of this victory will be perceived throughout the entire world."

Had the Socialists, openly espousing the cause of Lenin and Trotsky to the extent of putting on the ticket here one of Lenin's chief aids, carried the day it would have meant that Bolshevism had reached the shores of the Atlantic.

Salvation of French Credit.

This, as was pointed out repeatedly in The Sun's despatches, was the supreme issue in the French elections, an issue in which the credit of France, the reconstruction of the country and the role she is to play as the stabilizing agency on the Continent all were at stake. Nothing was more vitally involved than French credit, as every conservative Frenchman realized. Desiring the economic aid of the United States as absolutely essential to the reconstruction of France, it was realized that American financiers would not lend a hand until the election had been decided. An immediate improvement in the credit situation was expected now.

The victory of conservatism in France is all the more striking because on the face of very incomplete returns Italy and even tight little Belgium seem to have slipped a bit the other way and sent strong Socialist majorities to their respective parliaments. In Belgium, however, it must be said that the Socialists had not been captured by the Bolshevists, as they had been in France and Italy.

In Italy especially Bolshevism was rampant among the Socialists, as was evidenced by their manifesto. The result in Italy may be the repudiation of D'Annunzio and the military party, but on the other hand, with radicalism so evident, grave misgivings have been aroused as to Italy's future welfare.

Peasants Help to Defeat Reds.

The prediction made by The Sun that the Bolshevist campaign of the Socialists was producing the greatest coalition of the French conservative forces that has been seen in years has been more than confirmed. The French peasant again has helped to save France, upholding as he has done before the rights of property. The small French business man (petit bourgeois), one of the pillars of the French republic, stood hard at the Socialists and helped to win the day.

It is interesting to note that in the large industrial regions about Paris, where the Socialists concentrated their electoral campaign and where they counted upon winning by a large majority, their ticket was defeated absolutely.

All interest now centres upon the coming Premier. The name of Aristide Briand, a few months ago was regarded as the leading candidate, has now given way to that of Alexandre Millerand, former Minister of War and now Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, who headed the ticket of the National Republican bloc and commands a majority of votes in the new Chamber of Deputies.

The talk now is of a possible Millerand-Jonnart cabinet, with peasant Viviani, Lebrun and Louis Marin as collaborators. The last named stands out as the bitterest opponent of the peace treaty in the Chamber of Deputies.

LAW AND ORDER WIN IN FRENCH ELECTIONS Triumph for Clemenceau— Socialists Are Bitter.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Nov. 18.—All the newspapers hail the result of the elections as a triumph of law and order over Bolshevism, excepting the Socialist papers, which adopt a sullen and bitter tone. Henry Franklin Bouillon, Jean Longuet, Charles Chaumet and Pierre Renaudel, the most determined enemies of M. Clemenceau and the ratification of peace have been defeated. The election was a notable victory for the Conservative, Moderate and Nationalist elements and a personal triumph for Clemenceau. The bloc will have more than 500 of the 625 members of the next chamber, and the

MINE SEIZURE THREATENS COAL WARNING

Garfield to Tell Diggers and
Operators They Must
Agree Quickly.

BACKED BY THE CABINET Fuel Famine Alarms Wash- ington Officials, With Out- put Half of Normal.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Though the coal strike was theoretically called off a week ago a coal famine is perilously near.

Reserve stocks under control of the Railroad Administration, as distributing agency for the Fuel Administrator, are beginning to fall low. Production is still estimated at less than 50 per cent. of normal and the situation is becoming alarming.

As a result of conditions facing the nation and its industrial life the Government has been forced to take a hand again in the difficulties between the coal miners and the operators. The situation was canvassed this morning at the Cabinet meeting and Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, this afternoon asked the scale committees representing the operators and the miners to meet him to-morrow morning.

The Fuel Administrator is prepared to tell both sides that they must get together and settle their differences in the national interest and that they must act immediately. He will warn them that further delay is dangerous to the national welfare. Dr. Garfield was not prepared to say how far the Government would go to avert a national peril or disaster, but he undoubtedly would tell both sides to the controversy to-morrow just what the Government intends doing unless they get together or reach some decision that will start production in the coal mines of the country.

The call for to-morrow's conference has renewed discussion of possible Government action in taking over the coal mines and operating them under the war emergency laws.

Alarmed by State's Seizure.

Reports from Kansas that Gov. Allen had taken over the mines in that State and would operate them caused real excitement among both operators and miners here. John L. Lewis, leader of the mine workers, was authority for the statement that President Howard of the Kansas miners had received a message that the Governor would grant the six-hour day and the five-day week in operating the mines in Kansas. This was denied later by the operators.

Harry N. Taylor, president of the National Coal Association, and F. W. Lukens, president of the Southwestern Coal Operators Association, both of whom are interested in Kansas mines, said they stood, however, in opposition to the situation with the Department of Justice. They conferred with Assistant Attorney-General Ames.

Afterward they said they would not oppose any action of Gov. Allen in getting the men back to work in present conditions, with the understanding that any wage increase agreed upon in the conference in Washington would be made retroactive. They stood, however, in opposition to the use of premiums or bonuses or other inducements to get the men to work. Assistant Attorney-General Ames stated that the situation in Kansas as so far reported did not warrant any action by the Department of Justice.

Operators Issue Statement.

The executive committee of the operators of the Central Competitive Fields issued this statement to-night:

Statements to the effect that the conference between the operators and miners of the Central Competitive Fields is being held up because of differences and indecisions on the part of the operators are not true.

The scale committee of both the operators and miners have been asked to meet Fuel Administrator Garfield, who has a statement to make to them. The meeting was scheduled for this afternoon, but was postponed until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning because of inability to reach all delegates in time.

What is to be said at this meeting has not been announced. Further developments in the situation await this meeting.

The operators' scale committee was not prepared to-day to submit the expected counter proposal to the miners' committee and there was no joint session. The miners were told there would be no meeting and they dispersed. Therefore when Dr. Garfield after the Cabinet meeting issued a call for a joint session that he might deliver a message to the operators, the miners and the public it was not possible to gather all the delegates together this afternoon.

Dr. Garfield's message will bear the stamp of the Government and it is known that it has the approval of the Cabinet. He announced that he would deliver it after attending the Cabinet session this morning.

Supply 20,000,000 Tons Short.

The coal supply of the nation, according to the best figures available, is

Corean Socialists Plan Red Russian Alliance

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Corean Socialists, in the course of a meeting in an eastern Siberian town, according to a Moscow wireless report, decided the Corean bourgeoisie must be destroyed and that close relations must be maintained with Soviet Russia.

Corean delegates to the Soviet congress in Moscow in December, arrived at Chelabinsk, Russia, Saturday. The Coreans, Moscow reports, declared martial law had been ordered in Corea, where a rising was considered inevitable.

BRITISH LABOR FOR RAIL PLAN

Government's Proposal Gen-
erally Acceptable to
Workers.

NATIONALIZATION DEAD Men Believe They Will Have Advantage in Appeal Tribunal.

*Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, Nov. 18.—The announcement of J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, of the offer by the Government of a modified plan for the control and operation of the railroads of Great Britain by which the men have a voice in the operation and management is meeting with general approval in labor circles.

Although the announcement makes no mention of the men's demand for the nationalization of the roads, members of the National Union of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen express a willingness to take the concessions as an instalment of their demands.

The fact that the Government places no limitation on the right to strike and that the men will participate in wage and conditions of labor decisions will prove a great factor in some branches where it will help the saner unionists to overcome the objection of the extremists, who hitherto have stood firm for their whole demand as laid down in claims made against the Government before the war and known as the "all grades movement." This demanded the nationalization of all privileges then pertaining to other Government employees.

The railway men are pleased especially with the constitution of the appeal tribunal, which they consider will give them a real majority in the scheme of disputed points. On the other hand, there is likely to be strong opposition to the Government's offer from the commercial community, who see in the scheme a possibility that it may be extended to all vital industries.

A general opinion prevails that the concessions to railway men represent only the thin edge of a wedge, and that other union demands on like lines certainly will be put forward in the near future. It is considered that the action of the Government in granting these concessions to the railway men will create a precedent which it will be difficult to ignore in case the workers in all great public services press demands for like treatment.

This expression of distrust of the Government's policy is significant politically in view of the coming campaign on the part of the miners to impress upon the public the need for nationalization of the mines. In political circles the conclusion of the Government is considered as giving a new weapon to the miners in their campaign.

LONE BANDIT ROBS LIMITED AND FLEES

U. S. Troops Pursuing Thief Near Medicine Bow.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 18.—(Westbound United Pacific passenger train No. 13 (the Los Angeles Limited) was held up to-night and passengers robbed between Medicine Bow and Rock River.

The train robber, who operated single handed, is believed to be William Carlisle, escaped train bandit, for whom possums have been searching since Saturday. A special train carrying a posse was rushed from Cheyenne to the scene. Carlisle escaped from the train at Medicine Bow on Saturday.

He was serving a term for the robbery of three United Pacific trains in 1916. He got out of the prison by concealing himself in a box of shirts.

A man answering the description of Carlisle was reported riding the rods of an eastbound passenger train at Rock Springs this morning. It is believed that Carlisle was concealed on the train when it passed through Wamsutter, Wyo., at the same time a posse, searching for him, was detouring at the Wamsutter station.

The special train sent to the scene of the robbery carried a troop of United States cavalry from Fort Russell.

The bandit, according to reports, robbed the passengers in one tourist car and lapped from the train at Medicine Bow as it was travelling about twenty miles an hour. He rolled down an embankment amid a rain of shots from guards.

The United Pacific earlier in the day had begun to hire armed guards to protect its trains through Wyoming from a possibility of a repetition by Carlisle of his 1916 robberies.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 11 Broadway.—Adv.

EUROPE AGHAST AT WILSON PLAN TO KILL TREATY

Diplomats Baffled by Com-
plexities and Dismayed
by Grave Dangers.

HOPING FOR COMPROMISE France Might Ask New Pact With Germany to Better Safeguard Her Rights.

*By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, Nov. 18.—What will be the effect on Europe of a withdrawal of the peace treaty from the Senate in Washington? This was the question asked everywhere to-day after publication by the morning papers of a despatch that formal announcement had been made in Washington that President Wilson would withdraw the treaty.

While no official confirmation of this was received by the American mission, it is evident that Under-Secretary Polk, head of the American delegation, is inclined to credit it, taking the view that no European Government could accept the reservations as adopted.

Europe actually stands aghast at the prospect that the treaty may be pronounced dead in America. The most astute diplomats here seem to be baffled by the complexities of the situation that will arise and are dismayed at its consequent dangers. But no definite course seems to have been mapped out by the other Governments.

May Demand New Treaty.

The situation is complicated further by the advent of a new French Government, which must orient itself on this and other problems. The idea is even advanced in French circles that this new Government may demand a new treaty with Germany in which the interests of France will be better protected. The offer to accept reservations on Article X by the United States.

The German delegates who are to sign the protocol arrived in Paris to-day, the signing may be done Thursday. The Allies apparently intend to put the treaty into effect very soon. No other course is left open to them, but Germany's attitude in the event that the United States actually withdraws is what is causing the greatest concern.

Senate Blamed for Europe's Unrest.

Naturally the supporters of the Washington Administration in Paris are putting the blame for the situation upon every development in the political situation in Europe. The Hindenburg demonstrations in Germany are attributed to the action of the Senate in Washington, while little nations like Poland and Czechoslovakia are pictured as about to fall into the lap of Bolshevism because their one protection was to have been Article X, which the Senate has punctured.

The actual withdrawal of the peace treaty would mean that Ambassador Wallace would not sit in the council of ambassadors here, and is hence also in American circles that the American troops would be withdrawn from the Rhine. The hopes of the European Governments to avoid contingencies like these rest entirely upon the belief that President Wilson yet may arrange a compromise with the Republicans and some changes will be made in the reservations, which as they stand seem to withdraw the United States from the European concert, according to the views expressed in diplomatic circles.

ENGLISH PLAN AIR LINES IN ARGENTINA

Fliers Arrive for Buenos Aires Service.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 18.—Representatives of the Handley Page Company, just arrived here from England, announced the intention of the company to establish airplane passenger service between Buenos Aires and points on the east coast. Airplanes and a force of experienced pilots and mechanics are now en route from England on another ship. These pilots will train local pilots on a flying field to be provided by the Argentine Government.

The tentative schedule contemplated day flying with stops at Montevideo, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Rio Janeiro, Victoria, Garavillas, Bahia, Macelo and Pernambuco, covering the distance of 2,715 miles in four days.

Administration Must Ac- cept Reservations or Defeat Treaty.

LEAGUE VOTE ASSAILED

Lenroot Change Aimed at
British Representation
Is Adopted.

LODGE WINS ALL POINTS Prospects for the Pact Ever Going Into Effect Are Con- sidered Gloomy.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—After a session which began at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted until far into the night everything connected with the treaty of peace with Germany and the League of Nations was disposed of with the single exception of the resolution of ratification. At the wind up of the long session Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, notified the Senate that he would offer the ratification resolution to-morrow when the Senate met. Under the rules it must lay for one day, which will permit a vote on Thursday.

The resolution of ratification reads:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations, understandings and interpretations which shall be made a part of the instrument of ratification.

After this come the reservations headed by the preamble providing that three of the four principal allied Powers must accept the reservations before any part of the treaty or the league covenant is binding upon the United States.

No More Changes Possible.

In announcing the adjournment to-night Vice-President Marshall declared that the treaty was closed to further reservations or amendments.

Almost all of the time to-day was spent in consideration of reservations sponsored by individual Senators. Of this number only two were adopted. One by Senator Lenroot (Wis.) provides for equalizing the voting strength of the United States and Great Britain in the league assembly. The other by Senator McCumber (N. D.) provides that the United States shall not be bound by the international labor scheme of the league unless Congress by affirmative action provides that it shall.

After all of this was disposed of in committee of the whole the Senate proper had to go over the same ground again so far as votes were concerned. Senator Lodge sought to have all of the reservations, fifteen in number, which have been adopted voted upon en bloc.

Lodge Motion Adopted.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) objected, demanding a separate vote on the preamble to the reservations seeking to strike out the provision that the reservations must be accepted by three of the four main Allies. The motion was defeated, 45 to 36. All of the Republicans voted against the Hitchcock motion with the exception of McCumber. Of the Democrats Senators Reed (Mo.), Gore (Okla.), Shields (Tenn.) and Walsh (Mass.) voted with the Republicans. The Lodge motion was adopted without a roll call.

Senator Lodge then asked for a separate vote on the fourth reservation, which provides that the United States shall accept no mandate without the consent of Congress. On this vote the action of the committee of the whole in accepting the reservation was sustained by 52 votes to 31. All of the Republicans voted for it, and the Democrats who voted "aye" were Senators Reed (Mo.), Gore (Okla.), King (Utah), Owen (Okla.), Shields (Tenn.), Smith (Ga.), Thomas (Col.) and Walsh (Mass.).

Reed Reservation Defeated.

Senator Reed demanded a vote on what is known as the "Reed reservation."

It had been defeated in committee of the whole. It would reserve to the United States the right to decide what questions affect its honor and its vital interests and that such questions shall not be submitted to arbitration or to the league in any way. However, the Reed reservation lost again, this time by a vote of 50 to 38.

On the motion of Senator Owen (Okla.) the reservation to withhold recognition of the British protectorate over Egypt, previously beaten